

THE ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE NAINI TAL MUNICIPALITY
FOR THE YEAR

1895-96.



NAINI TAL

PRINTED AT THE "ADVERTISER PRESS."

1896.

No. 1223
A-337 OF 1896.

FROM

C. H. ROBERTS Esq.,

President Municipal Committee,

Naini tal.

TO

COL. F. E. GRIGG,

Offg. Commissioner, Kumaon Division,

Naini Tal.

Dated Naini Tal, the 8th July 1896.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Expenditure Report of the Naini Tal Municipality, for the year ending 31st March 1896, together with the prescribed Returns.

RECEIPTS.

2. The total amounts at the disposal of the Committee in this year, and that preceding are shown below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total annual income	1,10,521 1 7	92,530 14 9
Balance of last year	14,362 12 5	15,724 12 11
Total gross income	1,24,883 14 0	1,08,255 11 8

The accounts for 1894-95 included, under Head XIII, "Extraordinary," Loans, Rs. 20,000, being the second Loan received from Government for clearing off the outstanding accounts for the Water and Sewerage Works, while those for 1895-96 include Rs. 11,000 under the same Head, 5, contribution from Government, for Miscellaneous Improvements.

This latter item is part of the Rs. 15,000 contributed under G. O. No. 499 dated 15th March 1895, the remaining Rs. 4,000 having been received during the previous year. The normal income has thus been, for 1894-95 Rs. 86,521-1-7, as against Rs. 81,530-14-9 for 1895-96, or a decrease of Rs. 4,990-2-10, which was due to the sale to Government, in the previous year, of a block of the Coolie Lines, for Rs. 15,000, as accommodation for Government Chaprasies.

In order to ascertain the actual ordinary income and expenditure it is necessary to explain that the following abnormal items appear on the expenditure side as "Expenditure," and on the Receipt side as "Receipts," and that they should therefore be deducted :—

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			Rs.	a.	p.
(a)	A cheque issued, and cancelled	...	239	15	6
(b)	Imprest advance recovered	...	150	0	0
(c)	Recovered, by mistake, from Abdul Gani	...	25	0	0
(d)	Over-paid, by mistake, to District Engineer, and recovered from him.		483	15	7

Total Rupees ... 898 15 1

Head I, Class II, Animals for Slaughter Rs. 5,917.

3. The contract for slaughtering animals was sold for Rs. 5,030. To this amount is to be added Rs. 887, realization of outstandings from the previous year, giving an excess collection of Rs. 1,208 over that year.

Head II, Taxes on Houses, Buildings, and Lands Rs. 22,069-10-6.

4. Below will be found the contrast of Statistics of Taxation under this Head:—

Sub-Head.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
(a) Station	16,326 1 3	17,488 2 6	1,162 1 3	...
(b) Bazar	4,641 7 0	4,581 8 0	...	59 15 0
Total	20,967 8 3	22,069 10 6	1,102 1 3	59 15 0

The increase of Rs. 1,102-2-3 was due to the realization, during the year, of outstandings from the previous year. These were shown as Rs. 2347-5-1. Of this sum Rs. 50-10 were remitted on Petersfield, that house having been unoccupied for the latter half of the season, and Rs. 8-10-0 remaining unrealised at the close of the year.

The demand for the year under report was, Rs. 20,476-2-8. Realised, Rs. 19,781-9-5. Balance outstanding, Rs. 694-9-3. This is being realised. The details are given in Form D.

Head IV, Tax on Horses, Cows, and dogs Rs. 1,512.

5. The collection of these taxes, during the year, was very satisfactory, which may be attributed to a little extra assistance having been given to the Collector. The estimate for the year was for Rs. 1,300, the collections being Rs. 1,512, or an increase of Rs. 212, and an excess of Rs. 310 over the previous year.

A short time previous to the close of the year, pounds were provided in both Upper and Lower Bazars, for stray dogs; and it was resolved that a Bye-law for dealing with these animals should shortly be submitted to Government. (This has since been done).

During the Season 71 ownerless and unclaimed dogs were taken up, and destroyed by orders of the Committee.

Head V, Tolls on Carts, Carriages &c. Rs. 10,100.

6. The Toll-tax contract for the year was sold for Rs. 8,700, as against Rs. 8,600 of the previous year, the whole of which was realised. The outstanding balance of Rs. 1,400 from the previous year was also realised.

Head VI, Taxes specially sanctioned by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, Rs. 30,591-0-9.

7. The income from these taxes is shown as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Conservancy, { (a) Station ...	12,229 10 1	12,461 14 10	232 4 9	...
{ (b) Bazaars ...	5,495 1 9	5,351 14 0	...	113 3 9
2. Stall tax ...	47 2 0	87 8 0	40 6 0	...
3. Site tax { (a) Station, at Rs. 3 per acre.	3,291 12 9	3,172 13 11	...	118 14 10
{ (b) Bazaars at one anna per square yard ...	1810 2 0	1,756 6 0	...	53 12 0
4. Additional site tax ...	4,535 0 0	4,345 0 0	...	190 0 0
5. Tax on servants ...	3,031 0 0	3,385 8 0	354 8 0	...

The increase of Rs. 232-4-9, under Station Conservancy, is attributable to the same cause as that noted against the tax on animals. The decrease under Bazar Conservancy is only comparative, and is due to realization of arrears, viz. Rs. 113-9-0 during the previous year. The same observation applies to the decreases noted under Sub-heads 3 and 4. The arrears of the former year, realized in 1894-95 being Rs. 757-5-2, and Rs. 765 respectively. The increase under "Stall Tax" is due to the completion of the new Cow Sheds. The income is, however, lower by Rs. 36-9-0 than in 1892-93, when cows were stalled in houses in the Bazaars. There has been a demand for increased accommodation in the Lower Bazar, which is probably liable to fluctuate, as many of the applicants keep cows merely as a speculation. The increase under "Servants Tax" is due to the same cause as that given under "Station Conservancy".

Head VII, Rents, Rs. 4,846-7-8.

8. The Receipts under this Head are explained in the following abstract:—

Sub-Heads.	1894-95	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
Shops and Houses ...	1,247 8 0	1,513 1 0	265 9 0	...
Sarais ...	1,910 0 0	1819 0 0	...	100 0 0
Station Quarries ...	170 14 7	319 2 8	149 4 1	...
Fishing licenses ...	179 0 0	174 0 0	...	5 0 0
Podlars' Stalls ...	521 8 0	499 0 0	...	22 8 0
Leased Land ...	75 4 0	501 4 0	426 0 0	...

The increase under "Shops and Houses" is due to a more than usually lively competition at the sales, whereby better terms were obtained. The decrease of Rs. 100 under "Sarais" is not a real one: it is merely that an outstanding, of this amount, from 1893-94 was realised during 1894-95. The increase under "Station Quarries" is due to an improvement, lately

adopted by the Committee, for collecting Royalty on stone taken from the Giwali Quarries. The decrease under "Fishing Licenses", and "Pedlars' Stalls" is only trifling, and needs no special explanation. Under "Leased Land" the increase of Rs. 426 is accounted for thus:—recovery of arrears of three years' rent, for land on fore shore of Lake, occupied by the Club boat shed. Recovery of arrears of rent on land in Lower Bazar, occupied by Forest Department as fuel godowns.

Head VIII, Gardens, Rs. 212-14-6.

9. An increase of Rs. 153-8-9 is thus accounted for:—the Runsi Sewage Filter-beds were cultivated, experimentally, by a small establishment, most of whom were entertained for working the Filter-beds, and for the control of the liquid sewage. Vegetable seeds, to a limited extent only, were put down, and, considering the peculiar nature of the soil, and of the water available, the result may, on the whole, be considered encouraging. The sum of Rs. 43-1-3 was realised by the sale of vegetables. A much better return from these terraces may, not unreasonably, be looked for in the future.

The gardens in the Upper Bazar were leased for Rs. 170, one half of which was realised. The amounts realised from the sale of the produce raised in the municipal garden had been steadily falling, off so that these gardens were being worked at a positive loss. The present arrangement of leasing the garden land secures, to the Committee, an income without any expenditure whatever.

Head X, Fines, Rs. 601-9-3.

10. An increase of Rs. 37-3-3 under the head of "Fines for nuisances".

Head XI, Pounds, Rs. 52-0-0.

11. The total income was only Rs. 52, being a falling off Rs. 64-13-0; this is probably due to fencing the dangerous slopes of Sherkadanda ridge, and to placing the on hill-side extra Patrols, against offenders for breach of the Bye-laws.

Head XII, Miscellaneous.

12. (4) *Paraos*, only Rs. 78-15-0 were realised under this head during the year, there being a decrease of Rs. 2-11-6. This was due to the closing, to cart traffic, of the upper portion of the Tonga Road for some months, for repairs.

Government Land Tax, Rs. 2116-2-8.

5. A decrease of Rs. 78-5-1, on the realization of the previous year, is noted under this Sub-head. The cause is the same as that which has been assigned to decreases under Head VI, Sub-heads (3) and (4).

Head XIII, Extraordinary, Rs. 4433-2-5.

13. (3). *Refunds and Recoveries*, of which these are the details :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Work done for public and private individuals, the cost of which was subsequently recovered	870	5	3
Recovered from coolies the value of tools lost	12	2	4
Labour supplied on construction of a drain at Butcher Khana	8	10	0
Recovered from District Engineer, excess paid for remodelling one Coolie Lines block ...	483	15	7
Refunded to Abdul Gani excess recovered from him.	25	0	0
Recovered excess paid to District Superintendent Police	78	0	0
Recovered Imprest advanced to Muharir ...	150	0	0
Cheque drawn and cancelled ...	239	15	6
Earnest money for Meat Market lease, cancelled by Committee	166	10	9
	2,034	11	5

(4) Miscellaneous Receipts, Rs. 948-7-0

Royalty on loads of ringals and brushwood ...	246	15	0
Sale of disinfectants	229	11	6
Commission on coolies supplied	44	11	0
Sale and copying of maps	71	0	0
Sale proceeds of unserviceable tools	202	2	0
Sale of Godown materials	84	2	6
Fee for inspecting Office records	1	0	0
Sale of conservancy buckets and pans	64	13	0
Fees under Lodging House Act	3	0	0
Sale of copy of Bye-laws	1	0	0
Total	948	7	0

Under *Sub-head (5), Contributions from Government*, Rs. 11,450, are :—
 (1) Rs. 450 contributed for maintenance of portion of Municipal Cart Road, and (2) Rs. 11,000, the balance of the grant of Rs. 15,000, sanctioned in Government Order No 499, dated 15th March 1895, for improvements to the Flat, and for the diversion of the Cart Road above Malli Tal, Rs. 4,000 having been received per District Engineer in the previous year.

Expenditure.

14. On the Expenditure side of the year's accounts are to be noticed the following :—

(1) *Collection*. Rs. 898-1-3. Under this head, Rs. 7-9-9 is less than in the previous year, and calls for no explanation.

15. (2) *Head Office*, Rs. 3604-15-11.—There is a decrease of Rs. 13-15 under this head. The reason assignable for this is the same as that given in last year's Report, viz the charging of a portion of the salary of the retiring Secretary in that year, instead of in 1895-96.

III *Public Works.*

16. *Supervision and fixed Establishment, Rs. 3,059-7-7.* An increase of Rs. 44-6-7 is due to the temporary appointment of patrols, to prevent grazing within the prohibited area on Sherkadanda.

2. *Original Works, Rs. 16,049-2-11.* Under Original Works an increase of Rs. 1,729-14-5 was incurred. The following details are given :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Regrading Flat	... ..	9,671	0	8
(2) Restoring Communication over the East Laggan landslip	... ..	2,534	4	2
(3) New Poultry Shed, Upper Bazar	... ..	1,932	9	6
(4) Patent Latrine for coolie Lines	... ..	599	9	10
(5) Revetment wall at Edwinstowe, done in previous year, but not paid for	... ..	79	11	6
(6) Endcliffe Drain	... ..	66	8	0
(7) Improving and roofing over Ravenswood well	... ..	169	0	3
(8) Revetting road below Virginia Cottage	... ..	267	10	6
(9) Planting trees on road side and fore shore of Lake	... ..	12	6	6
(10) Purchase of black sheet iron gutters	... ..	408	10	0
(11) Mali's and Sweepers' hut at Runsi	... ..	307	12	0
Total	... ..	16,049	2	11

In last year's Report it was noted that there was reason to believe that Government would refund a portion of the expenditure, incurred by the Committee in the Runsi Sewerage Filter works. This anticipation was not realised.

4. *Water Works Establishment, Rs. 17516-7-7.*

The expenditure under this head has increased from Rs. 10,699-15-3, in the previous year, to Rs. 17,516-7-7 in the year under report, being an increase of Rs. 6,816-8-4. To account for this heavy increase it is necessary to state that the engines worked longer hours, and therefore consumed more fuel than during any previous year. The line of pipes on Ayarpatta, which had been disconnected, consequent on the occurrence of the slips at East Laggan in 1893, was restored early in April 1895, thus increasing the demand for pumped water, by probably one-third, as, in addition to the private houses served by this line, five large public schools drew their supply from the two iron tanks on it.

During the year it was found necessary to renew certain portions of the engines, and to purchase accessories, details of which are to be found in the following tabular list. These include two new pumps to replace the original ones that had broken down. The extra workshop tools were declared, by the Sanitary Engineer, to be essential to the proper maintenance and working of the machinery.

There are no statistics available regarding the daily consumption of fuel by the engines, prior to May 1894. There is, similarly, no record of the number of hours during which the pumps worked, nor of the quantity of water raised, as until December 1895, there was no means of recording the latter. During that month, a water meter was fitted on the rising main, close to the engine House. This was done under orders of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, after inspection by Mr. Cash, whose Report was given in last year's Expenditure Report.

From the first May 1894, to the 31st March 1895, the mean daily consumption of fuel was 89 maunds, on a total of 29,815 maunds, for these eleven months.

The mean daily working hours, in the same period, were 6.07. For the corresponding months in 1895-96, the mean daily consumption of fuel was 110.5 maunds, and the mean number of pumping hours, 7.06.

The meter registered, from 14th to 31st December 1895, 76,000 gallons, which were raised at a cost of 1,597 maunds of fuel. For the 31 days in January 1896, 7,60,000 gallons were raised, and 3,280 maunds of fuel were used. For 29 days in February, 1896 5,82,700 gallons were raised, and 2,790 maunds of fuel used. In March 1896, there were raised 9,66,200 gallons, and 2,790 maunds of fuel were used by the Engines.

The meter having been closed, by direction of the Sanitary Engineer (*vide* his report No. 187 dated the 12th March 1896, herewith appended) no regular registration of the water raised was kept. The year was an extraordinarily dry one, there being no rain, to speak of, from middle of September 1895 to beginning of June, 1896, all the minor portions throughout the Settlement ran dry early in the winter, thus the work of the pumping engines was excessive. It is difficult, if not impossible to check the use of pumped water for gardens.

During the year, the engines and pumping gear were inspected by Mr. Goulstone Superintendent of Cawnpore Water Works, whose report is attached. The accompanying table gives the detail of charges under Head "Water Works," and shows the increase, and decrease in the items affected:—

Particulars.	1894-95.		1895-96.		Increase		Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Pay and horse allowance of Fitter	1,380	0 0	1,380	0 0	...	...	...	...
Pay of Engine driver	360	0 0	360	0 0	...	...	...	...
Pay of two Stokers at Rs. 15	360	0 0	360	0 0	...	...	...	...
Pay of T. A.	251	0 0	243	0 0	...	...	8	0 0
Pay of Assistant Mistry	72	0 0	90	9 6	18	9 6	...	...
Pay of Wood-splitter	360	0 0	272	14 6	...	...	87	1 6
Pay of Assistant Mistry	144	0 0	144	0 0	...	...	...	...
Pay of Wood-splitter	144	0 0	144	0 0	...	...	...	...
Wood and Coal for Engine	5,373	10 0	9,959	8 0	4,085	14 0	...	...
Repairing Pump and valve casting	684	1 0	...	...	...	...	531	0 0
Purchase of cotton waste	23	1 0	...	...	...	...	33	0 0
Leather hose	226	3 0	...	...	...	...	226	3 0
T. A. Of Mr. Waddell for inspecting Engine and boilers.	126	11 0	354	5 1	227	7 1	...	...
Purchase of galvanized woven wire	251	9 0	...	...	...	...	331	0 0
Gauge Glasses	37	15 0	7	6 0	...	...	30	0 0
Repairing Gauge Glasses &c.	85	2 0	...	...	...	...	85	2 0
Altering Pump barrels and plungers	161	5 0	...	...	...	...	161	5 0
Oil &c for Engine	242	0 3	421	8 9	181	12 6	...	...
Ground rent for a plot of land for water tank on Bolyidore Estate.	10	0 0	...	...	...	...	10	0 0
Steam Cylinder	...	...	22	13 0	22	13 0	...	...
Iron metal coupling	...	...	54	0 0	54	0 0	...	...
Purchase of pipes	...	...	95	8 8	95	8 8	...	...
Steel bands	...	...	15	15 0	15	15 0	...	...
Asbestos	...	...	50	0 0	50	0 0	...	...
Gas pipes	...	...	171	4 0	171	4 0	...	...
Cast iron stoke with trough	...	...	167	8 10	167	8 10	...	...
7 ply galvanized wire	...	...	65	14 0	65	14 0	...	...
Hookets	...	...	33	12 0	33	12 0	...	...
Pipe wrench and Hose	...	...	10	15 0	10	15 0	...	...
Treadle Lath	...	...	866	2 0	866	2 0	...	...
sluice valves	...	...	140	0 0	140	0 0	...	...
water motor	...	...	222	0 0	222	0 0	...	...
Railway freight on above items	56	10 0	913	14 0	757	4 0	...	...
House Rent to Mr. Carr Fitter	...	...	200	0 0	200	0 0	...	...
Repairing Sewage pipes &c.	...	...	221	18 8	221	18 8	...	...
Runs Sewage from pay of Mullis &c.	...	...	637	7 3	637	7 3	...	...
Analysis of Runsi sewage water	...	...	30	0 0	30	0 0	...	...
Purchase of two Pumps from Koorkee	...	...	797	10 0	797	10 0	...	...
Total	10,699	15 8	17,316	7 7	8,309	1 10	1,689	9 6

5. *Repairs, Rs. 12,247-2-11.*

Under this Sub-head, Rs. 2,649-3-0 was spent, in excess of the previous year's expenditure. This was due to the necessity of carrying out extensive improvements to many of the Station roads. Galvanized iron wire fencing was put up on some of the more important roads, in substitution of the ineffective and persihable wooden railings. The necessity for this was noted in last year's Report. New tools, replacing those which had become unservicable, were purchased at a cost of Rs. 507-14-0. The outoffices belonging to the Municipal Cottage, were reroofed at a cost of Rs. 309. A portion of the high retaining wall at the Bank of Upper India, which had been undermined during the carrying out of the improvements to the Flat, was rebuilt during the rains, at a cost of Rs. 166-5-9.

17. IV. *Police, V Education, and VI Charitable grants, Rs. 3501-6-8, 150-0-0, and Rs. 614 respectively, call for no special remarks.*

18. VII *Conservancy, Rs. 18635-7-10.*

The following comparative statement is given of the expenditure on Conservancy for the past two years:—

1894-85.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
17,905-0-5	18,635-7-10	730-7-5.	...

The increase arose, (1) from the employment of additional sweepers, for the removal of collections of refuse, litter &c, from the Grand Hotel, and other houses :—

Grant to the Sanitary Superintendent of Rs. 15	...	426 7 5
per month pony allowance	...	180 0 0
Jamadar Dungar Sing, increase of pay	...	60 0 0
Increase of pay to tax Collector's Assistant	...	24 0 0
Allowance for tax Collector's Muharrir	...	40 0 0
Total	...	730 7 5

VIII. *Road Watering, Rs. 5-14-0.*

19. Owing to occasional showers, in May 1895, the roads did not require much watering during the dry season.

IX. *Lighting, Rs. 2017-1-0.*

20. An increase of Rs. 597-15-3 was incurred under this head. Three additional lamps were put up. The street lamps were lighted, every night during the Rains, as suggested in Para 21 of your Review of the previous year's Report. The enhanced price of oil, during the year, will also account for some portion of the increased expenditure.

X. *Gardens, Rs. 216-13-0.*

21. The expenditure on Gardens was diminished by Rs. 113-3-0 during the year, owing to reduction of the Garden Establishment towards the close of the year, consequent on the introduction of the system of leasing out the Gardens, instead of cultivating them by a paid establishment as hitherto. This Head has been fully explained under *receipts*.

XII. *Miscellaneous Rs. 4546-15-10.*

22. 1. *Refund of excess collections.* The following are the details, of "Refunds of excess collections" :—

(1) Earnest money for lease of Meat market, refunded to Nathoo Contractor, terms not having been accepted by the Committee	166	10	9
(2) Purchase of timber for coffins	50	0	0
(3) Refunded to Abdul Gani of amount paid by him, through mistake	25	0	0
(4) Refund of expenditure on making coffins and graves	310	13	3
(5a) Refund of sums paid for daily labor by private individuals	4	13	6
(b) Do. from Sect. to Govt. supplying garden pegs	25	15	3
(c) Do. drain at Wilsonganj	55	9	3
(6) Fine refunded by order of Court	16	0	0
(7) Work done on Club Bridge	121	9	0
(8) Paid to District Engineer for repairs to Secretariat lines	3620	8	10
(9) Imprest advanced to Muharrir	150	0	0
Total	4546	15	10

4. *Parao Chowkidar Rs. 33-10-8.*

No remarks necessary

6. *Other miscellaneous items, Rs. 1372-1-9.*

The following details are given of Miscellaneous items :—

(1) Pay of coolie jemadars	248	0	0
(2) Station gunner	47	0	3
(3) Rampur Sarai Chowkidar	72	0	0
(4) Female chowkidar on womens' bathing place	18	0	0
(5) Provident Fund	227	5	6
(6) Purchase of drawing instruments	66	15	0
(7) Ditto gunpowder for time gun	286	3	0
(8) Honorarium to Mr. Ridley	50	0	0
(9) Compassionate allowance to widow of late coolie jamadar	100	0	0
(10) Pay of bench Chaprassi	54	0	0
(11) Waterproof clothing for Sub-overseer and Surveyor	22	10	0
(12) Honorarium to Assistant Health officer	150	0	0
Total	1372	1	9

XIII. *Extraordinary, Rs. 16,110-0-0.*

23. 1. *Repayment of Loans.* Last year, the payment on account of loan, and interest on the first loan of Rs. 2,60,000 amounted to only Rs. 13,790-2-2, owing to Rs. 1169-13-10 having been adjusted in that year, as this amount had been paid in excess in the previous year. In the year under report, the fixed instalment for both Loans of 2,60,000 and 20,000 was punctually paid, viz. Rs. 14,960, and Rs. 1,150, or a total of Rs. 16,110.

2. Owing to unusually heavy expenditure having been incurred on repairs to the building, furniture, and fittings of the Assembly Rooms, during the year under report, and also to the redemption of debentures

amounting to Rs. 1,000, the funds available were insufficient to meet all demands. A loan of Rs. 903-0-11 was made by the Municipal funds, which will be recovered during the year 1896-97.

XIV. *Contribution*, Rs. 291-0-0.

24. There have been only the customary transactions under this Head, and these call for no remarks.

General Remarks.

25. By G. O. No. 2071—XI-985A dated 26th July 1895, I have been asked to state in this Report, the method adopted for disposal of dead bodies, in the Settlement, especially of those who die friendless, and of infectious diseases (cholera, smallpox and the like). Under Municipal Bye-law Chapter VI, section 1, rule 15, cremation, burial, and disposal of the dead are only permitted in special places allotted outside the water shed, i.e. places approved by Sanitary Authority. And all infectious disease hospitals are out-side the Lake basin ; so that few, if any, deaths occur in the Settlement itself, from these causes.

26. During the year considerable alarm was created in consequence of an unfavorable report, by Experts on the stability of certain portions of Shersadanda, or Government House hill. The nature of this report, is dealt with in G. O. No. ¹⁹³⁹ XI-44B, dated 10th July 1895.

The resources of the Municipality are much strained, owing to their financial obligation to Government for loans contracted. They were only, therefore able to act within their limited resources to rectify many of the defects reported. But the Committee hold themselves fortunate in having a sympathetic Government, who came to their rescue: the most dangerous portions of the hillside, were placed under a specially selected Government Engineer, and some Rs. 90,000 of State funds were spent in rendering the hillside drainage water-tight, and secure.

Over and above this, large sums were spent by owners of private Estate, in improving house and platform drainage, in accordance with orders formulated by Government. An attempt was made to clothe bare hillsides with growth, under Forest Departmental Agency, but this was not attended with favourable results, owing to defective climatic considerations. The large forest area under Municipal Committee was placed under their collective control.

27. During the year, Sanitary Commissioner's letter No. 758 dated 13th July 1895, was received, which is attached to this Report, and which gives full description of Sanitary arrangements within the settlement, many of the suggestions therein made have been complied with, especially under head "drainage" (3).

28. The year under report has been an excessively dry one, and our pumping engines have been strained to their full power. This has disclosed the fact that the engines are ridiculously weak for the purpose required. It is only owing to the efficient aid rendered to us by experts, deputed by the Sanitary Engineer to Government, that these engines have been patched up, and have thus enabled us, without breakdown, to do the necessary pumping for the Sewerage and Water Works.

The engines were purchased, at the outset, to serve only the Sewer flushing service. Their utilization, subsequently, for the high service supply system, was an after thought. The year's working, in a dry season, has demonstrated the fact that our engines and pumps are ill designed for their present service, and they use an extravagant amount of fuel (Rs. 10,000 worth); or $\frac{1}{8}$ of our income. During the year much correspondence has gone on regarding these engines. The present point under discussion being, whether it would not be more economical, in the end, to purchase new and more efficient engines.

By pumping up water to the Upper Ayarpatta Mall (roughly, some 800 to 900 feet) much new building land would be commanded, and new building, and land sales, would reimburse the Committee for any extra capital Expenditure. Working expenses too, might fairly be met by a water rate.

29. During the year, licenses were taken under the Lodging House Act (for the first time introduced), in respect of three premises.

30. During the Financial year I was President of the Municipal Committee, from commencement of the year, till middle of July, and again from middle of December to the close of the year, during the interval, Mr. L. H. Turner C. S. was President.

31. Two new-members, Colonel Wilson and Mr. G. J. Joseph, were appointed.

32. Capt. P. J. Ryan was Secretary and Engineer throughout the year, and the thanks of the Committee are due to him; the roads throughout the settlement were never better looked after.

33. The Committee also beg to tender their thanks to Messrs Cockburn, Shaw, and Hollingbery, who rendered valuable assistance, in making periodical Sanitary inspections.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. H. ROBERTS,

President.

The following Forms and appendices, being blank, have not been submitted.

Forms C. and E.

Appendices I. M. N. and O.

No. $\frac{187}{N. 1-8}$ OF 1896.

OFFICE OF SANITARY ENGINEER, N.-W. P. & OUDH.

Dated Allahabad, the 12th March 1896.

To

THE PRESIDENT,

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,

Naini Tal.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous correspondence ending with this office No. $\frac{C. 1}{N. 1-8}$ dated 7th ultimo, I have the honor to forward copy of a report made by Mr. Goulstone the Superintendent, on the overhauling of the Engines at Naini Tal, with the following remarks.

- (1) The steam cylinders and pistons of one of the engines are now at Cawnpore, and will be ready to be sent up in a few days. There has been delay over these due.
 - (i) To the long time taken in sending them down from Naini Tal.
 - (ii) Mr. Goulstone's illness
- (2) I would request that necessary orders be issued for the banking up of fires over night, as suggested by Mr. Goulstone in para 4, and also that the steam pressure be kept to the limit suggested.
- (3) It is hoped that the new suction pipe bend has already been secured from the Rurki workshops. with the improvements suggested as to flanges.

4. With regard to para 7 of Mr. Goulstone's report, I beg to request to be informed what steps have been taken about the meter, on the main.

The favor of submitting a sketch, showing the arrangement is requested.

I would be obliged if you will kindly send me a report, as soon as possible, on the above points. Time is passing, and it is necessary to have the Engines in good order by the 1st April.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. J. BOYCE, M. Ins. C.E., F.C.H.,

Sanitary Engineer to Govt. N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Cawnpore Water Works 17th February 1896.

To

H. G. BOYCE, Esq.,

Resident Engineer, C.W. S. Works.

Cawnpore.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have overhauled the Naini Tal Engines, and have put a new set of pump valves in each pump. The steam slide valves were correctly set. The steam cylinders have worn very much in the center of cylinder, because of the Engine when at work not travelling its full length of stroke. To remedy that I have taken the steam cylinders away from the Engine that is not at work, and they are now being despatched to our Cawnpore workshops, there I will bore them out, and fit them with a new type of Piston-Block, Piston Rings, and Piston Rods.

2. The Engine that is now at work I have fitted with new Piston Rings of the original type, which were in the stores at Naini Tal.

3. When the steam cylinders have been bored out, and fitted with new Pistons etc., and have arrived back at Naini Tal, I think it would be best for me to go again to Naini Tal and fit them up; then I should be able to judge whether it will be worth while to bore out the cylinders on the Engine that is now at work. The Engines are not powerful enough for their work, and there are no modern improvements for saving fuel on them. They will, no doubt, with care, last another year or more; but the engines will never work smooth. No doubt when the cylinders and Pistons are completed they will work equal to new.

4. I pointed out to the Engineer incharge that the boiler fires should be banked up during the night, and the steam should not be allowed to fall less than 25 lbs per \square ", by doing that, about ten maunds of fuel would be saved per day.

5. As the steam pipes are so near the boilers, and are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, it would not be worth while to go to the expense of covering them with composition.

6. The Flange of the suction pipe bend, in pump well, is broken. I have taken it out, and told the engineer incharge to kindly ask Captain Ryan to send off to Roorkee for a new one, with Flanges to fit suction pipe, as the Flanges on the broken bend are too large.

7. The water meter fixed on the main, near the Engine room, causes a friction of 35 feet extra on the pumps. If the meter could be worked, once a week only, it would save a good bit of steam on the pumps.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. E. E. GOULSTONE,

Superintendent.

No. 758, dated the 13th July 1895.

From—SURGN.-MAJOR S. J. THOMSON, *Sany. Commr., N.-W. P. & Oudh,*

To—*Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report on the sanitary condition of the station of Naini Tal.

1. *General description of settlement.*—The settlement lies almost entirely in a basin in the hills and is situated at an average elevation of about 6,500 feet. The centre of the hollow is occupied by an extensive lake having its exit through a deep gorge at the lower end of the settlement. The principal bazárs (Upper and Lower) are situated at either end of this lake on sloping ground, the Lower Bazar being located on the southern side of the Ballia ravine. The recreation ground occupies the level area between the lake and the Upper Bazar, and the private houses of European and other residents are distributed principally on the slopes and crests of the surrounding hills. These slopes are covered with grass, thickly wooded, and extensively traversed by natural and artificial drainage channels. The facility afforded by these conditions for concealment materially increases the difficulty of protecting the hillsides from pollution, and the soil in many parts, while permitting ready absorption, exercises little disinfecting action upon foul matters poured upon, or buried within, it.

2. *Water supply.*—The water supply of the settlement is from springs and the lake. Since the introduction of the supply of spring water in pipes to standposts, that from the lake is less used. The pipe water is taken from the Bara-Nadi spring. The water from this spring issues from the side of the hill into an enclosed area, from whence it is conducted into a closed reservoir. Its further distribution in pipes is effected partly by gravitation and partly by pumping. The former acts efficiently, but as regards the latter, the present pumps appear unequal to their task. This matter will be better dealt with by the Sanitary Engineer. I would, however, call attention to the present imperfectly protected condition of the spring itself. The enclosed area referred to is unroofed, and there is constant risk of its pollution by dust, rubbish, &c., being raised by gusts of wind from the adjacent bazar and wafted into the enclosure to the contamination of its contained water before the latter reaches the covered in reservoir. It should be roofed in at once.

The composition and character of the supply is said to be excellent.

At the present time the spring water is available at the standposts in the Upper Bazar from 6 to 8 A. M. and again from 12 to 2 P. M. This is pumped up by the engines. The gravitation supply standposts along the Mall are always open. This gravitation system also supplies the Lower Bazar from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., the iron tank near the Mission House accumulating the water during the night. Water is not laid on to the upper portion of the hillsides and, as will be noted, the pumped up supply is generally inadequate to requirements. This question of efficient pumping arrangements is most important and, as will be seen later, lies at the root of efficient sanitation in Naini Tal. The settlement is now committed to

a system of water carriage of sewage, and an ample and sufficient supply of water is therefore a prime necessity.

Quite lately, with even the present moderate demands upon it, I understand the supply from the Bara Nadi spring was insufficient for the requirements of the Lower Bazar. Such a failure would probably only occur in the hot weather, but the risk of such an event may make it desirable to consider whether it would not be better to flush the pale depôts, through a separate system of pipes, from the lake, reserving the spring water solely for drinking and culinary purposes. The question, however, is more particularly an engineering one.

3. *Drainage.*—Storm water and general surface drainage flows readily from the hillsides through natural and artificial channels into the lake, and from thence down the Ballia Nadi. The side drains in the Upper Bazar lead into the sewage reservoir near the thana, and the water from these helps to dilute the contained sewage in the reservoir and facilitate its flow through the main sewer. Interceptors are provided in the course of the drains. Some of the drains are imperfectly constructed and require to be lined with a smooth surface of cement to facilitate the flow of contained matters. Repairs are necessary in places. The effluent water from the interior of houses in this bazar, as well as the rain water from the roofs, is discharged over trapped gullies communicating with the subsidiary sewers leading to the reservoir.

In the Lower Bazar such connections do not exist, the house drains opening into those on either side of the road. One of these open side drain is flushed from the lake, the others beings also to a certain extent cleansed by the flow of waste water from the standposts. They discharge into the Ballia Nadi. I would particularly call attention to the drain leading from the Lower Bazar to the Nadi, and passing between the public latrine and the dhobis' ghât. The level of this is faulty, and it is not sufficiently large to carry off all the water during heavy rain. As a result, it overflows and tends to pollute the area upon which the dhobis spread the clothes, &c., which they are washing.

The existence of a sulphur spring at the entrance of this bazar has frequently conveyed to passers by an unjust impression as to the sanitary condition of the locality.

The condition of drains leading from the cook-houses of hotels and other large centres of population is often unsatisfactory. These drains, where open and exposed to view, are commonly clean, but the covered in portions are frequently more or less clogged with decomposing matters. They discharge in some cases into open watercourses leading to the lake and are frequently a source of nuisance. Such drains, when underground, should be of earthenware and circular in section, and should discharge where possible upon trapped gullies communicating with the main sewer. It is unnecessary to add that they must be disconnected above the gully.

The state of nearly all the drains in the interior of houses in the bazars visited was very unsatisfactory, but I am unable to suggest a remedy which will not entail the co-operation of the residents, and this is hardly ever forthcoming.

4. *Conservancy*.—It is desirable to consider the public and private conservancy arrangements of Naini Tal separately.

The budget allotment for "conservancy" is Rs. 15,000, divided into "station conservancy" Rs. 10,000, and "bazar conservancy" Rs. 5,000, total Rs. 15,000.

The conservancy staff consists of—

- 1 sanitary inspector.
- 5 sub-inspectors.
- 2 sweeper jamadars in the two bazars.
- 1 round sweeper jamadar.
- 1 jamadar sweeper at Government House.
- 12 round sweepers (who remove refuse from houses which have no compounds in which to bury stable litter and house sweepings.)
- 63 sweepers employed at schools, hotels, clubs, public offices, &c.
- 21 sweepers in Upper Bazar (including one each at Sariya Tal and Babuliya).
- 36 sweepers in Lower Bazar (including one at Gurkha spring, one at Rampur sarai, and three at the colic lines).
- 2 blistis for bazars.
- 15 road sweepers.
- 7 sweepers at pail depôts and pits.

There are also 10 sweeper contractors for private houses, with a varying number of sweepers. Their contract is to remove all excreta from the private latrines. For this they receive six annas in every rupee paid by the occupier of the house as conservancy tax.

The public latrines are nine in number and are situated— one in Upper Bazar, one in Lower Bazar, one at the police station in Lower Bazar, one at the Rampur sarai, one at the Coolia line, one at Government House, one at the Gurkha spring, one at Babuliya, and one at Sukha Tal Rifle Range. That in the Upper Bazar is of a fairly good pattern and was generally fairly clean when inspected. It is, however, desirable to have the ground of the whole area within the enclosure made impervious by a flooring of concrete covered with tar or asphalt. The latrine also should be provided with urinals, for at present people resorting to the spot urinate into the surface drains and the whole area gets polluted. This remark applies also to the other latrines. The older latrines in the Lower Bazar are of an obsolete pattern and should be replaced by iron ones as funds admit. I usually found them well looked after. Latrine accommodation is deficient in the lower portion of the Lower Bazar, but I understand that it is intended to erect some new ones of a good pattern here at once.

There are no public urinals in the settlement, except at latrines or attached to private houses. I would recommend that six should be provided in the bazars and six scattered about hillsides, especially near culverts. The best form would be a small platform of masonry coated with tar and protected from observation by an iron screen. A pakka circular reservoir with cupshaped bottom should be constructed in the centre of the

platform, of a size to accurately fit an iron bucket. The bucket should receive the urine, which should be regularly removed, in a hand liquid sewage cart of Crowley's pattern, to the nearest pail depôt.

Filth is removed from the public latrines in closed buckets to the pail depôts. These are four in number, and are situated in the Upper Bazár, Hedingly, near the Grand Hotel, and near the old Dak Bungalow. They are flushed early in the morning and again in the middle of the day. They should be flushed again in the evening, but the position of the depôts necessitates the use of pumped up water, and there is none available at that time, the pumping apparatus being inadequate. The result is that buckets full of excreta remain stored at these depôts, or at latrines, from 1 P.M. on one day until early next morning. This most objectionable arrangement appears to be inevitable with the existing state of affairs, and renders the provision of better and more efficient pumping machinery very essential.

The depôts at the Grand Hotel, Hedingly, and the old Dak Bungalow communicate directly with the main sewer, but that in the Upper Bazár leads into a covered in and ventilated reservoir close to the thána. Into this collecting chamber the water from the public bathing ghát and the Upper Bazár drains is also conducted, and from thence the mingled contents flow into the main sewer. The capacity of this reservoir is equal to ordinary requirements, but the calibre of this main sewer leading from it appears somewhat small (9 inches), and in the event of a sudden and unusually heavy rainfall, the filthy contents are liable to escape by an overflow pipe into the adjacent wood yard. This must be an exceptional incident, but being doubtful as to the matter, I visited the reservoir during the heavy rain of the 24th of June and found that this had actually occurred. The storm water had either flowed into the reservoir faster than the main sewer could carry it away, or the exit pipe had become choked with stony detritus washed in from the drains. The question is an engineering one, but it appears to me that the difficulty might be met by the insertion of more interceptors in the drains, to carry such excess of storm water to the lake instead of to the reservoir. No appreciable pollution of the lake need be feared from such an arrangement, as the interceptors would only act in the case of excessive rainfall.

After leaving the reservoir, the mingled filth and drainage flows through the main sewer by the side of the Mall to a point about a mile below the Lower Bazár on the new cart road, receiving in its course the filth from the remaining pail depôts. At this spot the sewer pipe quits the cart road and is carried over an intervening ridge and discharges itself into the Kunsî gorge. From thence it is led on to filtering beds and distributed on a sewage farm of considerable acreage. The system of disposal appears to be a good one, but it is of recent adoption, and the character of the effluent water can best be judged after the rains, the ualas in the vicinity of the farm being at present comparatively empty. I do not however, anticipate any trouble in this direction, provided that the ground be kept cons-

cropped with rapidly growing and exhausting crops. I would suggest the planting of plantains, as if these can be induced to grow, they exhaust the land very rapidly, and are thus very efficient soil purifiers. They should be cut down and replanted after fruiting. Care should be taken, in distributing sewage, not to lay the carriers too near the edge of the nalas, as a broad belt of unpolluted soil should be left between the nala and the irrigated area.

Attention may be directed to the better ventilation of the sewers, especially as regards the upper portion of the system, to which the light sewer gas has a tendency to ascend. Traps are always untrustworthy, and in this country are particularly liable to become unsealed.

The effluvia from the ventilating shaft of the sewage reservoir are very offensive, and, in view of the proximity of the bazar, it is desirable to pass the escaping gases over charcoal trays, as advocated by Baldwin Latham, if the same can be effected at reasonable cost.

The general rubbish of the bazars is removed daily by contractors in two unsuitable country carts, which may be well replaced by several lighter and more efficient ones constructed of iron sheeting, such as are generally used in the larger towns of the provinces. Carts of similar pattern should also regularly remove the rubbish, kitchen refuse, &c., from the hotels, club, and other larger dwellings near the principal thoroughfare. The rubbish after collection is partly employed in the municipal garden in the Upper Bazar, but most of it is shot down the "khud" at spots near the slaughter house, and also on the new cart road. Neither locality is well selected, and that by the slaughter house should be abandoned at once, as the strong smell from the decaying refuse is almost sure to taint the carcasses.

The stable refuse of the pony sarai in the Upper Bazar is burnt in an incinerator on the spot. This incinerator is of very imperfect construction and, although apparently capable of dealing with the litter of this sarai, might very well be reconstructed on a modern pattern, and rendered capable of destroying a good deal more refuse than it does now.

The system of conservancy adopted for private houses in Naini Tal is for the sweepers to call at the various latrines and remove the filth, &c., daily. The removal is effected through contractors, who employ their own men and are appointed to certain areas. They receive 6 annas in every rupee levied on the residents as conservancy tax. Patrols are appointed to each sanitary area to see that the work is properly done. This is the system which has existed for some years, but I am of opinion that it would be preferable for the municipality to employ its own men, as a far better hold would be maintained on the staff. At the present time I am informed that if a house be unoccupied, the latrine is probably still used, but the contractor receiving no pay for the same, takes no steps to remove the filth, and the result is a serious nuisance. It is the duty of the patrols to prevent such an occurrence, but it is likely that the watchers require watching. It is true that the sweepers would be only required for a portion of the year, but I understand that there is no difficulty in employing such men by the month, and that indeed this is what is now done by the contractors.

In that portion of the settlement which is within reach of the pail depôts, the pails which receive the filth at the latrines are taken to these spots, which are flushed at appointed times. The filth from the latrines not served by such depôts is carried away to certain pits on Sher-ka-danda, Ayarpata, near Babuliya, and at Giwalikhet, outside the watershed and is here trenched. One in the Ballia ravine is also occasionally used. The private latrines are of various patterns, but are very generally of a more or less permanent character, unventilated, of bad design, and situated on filth-sodden soil. Some houses have their own latrines; others are common to several houses. They are seldom really clean, and I suspect that only the solid matters are regularly removed: the liquid portions being thrown on the ground in the vicinity or into a convenient ravine. I would suggest that, if possible, the settlement be redivided up into sanitary blocks consisting of some half dozen houses, and that for each of such blocks two iron latrines, one for men and one for women, be provided. They should be after Horbury's design, but several excellent ones are now in the market. It is important that they be erected on a platform on concrete protected by a layer of tar; urine rapidly destroys concrete itself. Where the resident prefers to retain an existing latrine, it should only be permitted if the same is found to be suitable and clean, and for the future only iron ones of the pattern suggested should be allowed. A urinal of the form already described in this report should also be constructed at the latrine. Although arrangements exist for the removal of general rubbish, stable litter, garbage, &c., from certain larger houses and institutions, and such matters are also removed from compounds of private houses on requisition, still it cannot be said that there is any organized system of removal of such matters from the majority of private houses in the settlement. They are usually pitted, trenched, or burnt, in the compound, or thrown out on an unoccupied area, or into a ravine. I have lately had to call attention to some very large and offensive collections of the kind. The question is not so simple as it might appear, inasmuch as this refuse has a definite value as manure, and certain householders naturally desire to use it in their gardens. Probably the stable-litter by itself might be kept temporarily in excavations without evil result if trenched within a reasonable time, but the rule is for all sorts of refuse, such as rotting vegetables, cook-house sweepings, bones, &c., &c., to be thrown on the same heap, and a very offensive accumulation is the result. I am of opinion that every house should have, in a corner of the compound, a metal dust bin, provided with a lid to keep out the rain and prevent soakage, and that all refuse matters other than stable refuse should be deposited in such receptacles and removed twice a week by the sweepers. These dust bins need be of little cost and should be constructed of galvanized zinc sheeting and have impervious floors. It would be reasonable to expect house owners to erect these at their own expense, and for residents to see that they were properly utilized.

Stable litter should only be permitted to remain where facilities exist for its rapid employment. For instance, it is believed that gardens are not permitted in certain parts of the settlement. For such localities I would suggest the construction of incinerators in which general rubbish could be burnt, and the necessity of carriage to a distance be thereby avoided.

5. *Surface cleanliness, trades, occupations, &c.*—Cows and ponies are housed in "gausalas" in the Upper and Lower Bazárs, and these buildings were generally fairly clean when visited. The litter from the one in the Upper Bazár is being pitted in the garden attached to the building. In such soil a large collection of such matters will take a very long time to become innocuous (as is evidenced by the section of a collection recently opened there), and it would be better to deposit the stable and other refuse in long trenches about 18 inches deep. This would permit of the ground being regularly cropped—a proceeding which at present does not receive sufficient attention here.

Fowls and ducks are not allowed to be kept in houses, and a range of pens is being constructed in the Upper Bazár for their reception. The proximity of the structure to habitations will necessitate constant care as to cleanliness.

The meat market is a good building in the Lower Bazár. Doors and windows are provided with wire netting, the mesh of which might have been larger, as ventilation is somewhat impeded, and flies decline to pass through quite a large mesh. The constant ingress and exit of people results in the doors being constantly open, and it would have been better to have had a porch to permit of double doors, on springs, being provided. There are two slaughter houses, close to the edge of the ravine at the lower end of the Lower Bazár. Carcasses are skinned on the floors; it would be better if the butchers could be induced to use hooks in the beams, as the floor is always necessarily dirty. I have already pointed out the necessity of not shooting refuse in the immediate vicinity of the buildings.

Bathing is carried on in the nala near the bund, and a good bathing platform exists near the thana in the Upper Bazár. The effluent water from this is conducted into the sewage reservoir through a trapped pipe.

The graveyards are now situated near Babuliya on the Kaladhungi road; the Mission cemetery has been closed. There is no special spot appointed for burning corpses, but this is all done well outside the settlement.

The dhobis' ghát in the Lower Bazár is not well situated, being just below a public latrine, and, moreover, some of the drainage of the bazár is liable to flow over and pollute the area upon which the clothes are washed and spread. A drain leads between the latrine and this area, but its level is faulty and permits of overflow below. If, as is probably the case, this site must be retained, I would recommend that a good deep pakka drain, with its upper end closed and the lower one terminating in the nala, be constructed all round the employed area, to prevent surface washings and drainage polluting the soil, and that the dhobis be strictly required to only wash and spread the clothes within the area enclosed by such drain. The bed of the nala immediately in front of the ghát might also be levelled and paved to prevent dirty water accumulating in holes when the flow in the nadi is scanty. The jungle in the vicinity of the ghát, and also in the bed of the nala above and below it, should, as far as possible, be kept out, as such localities are freely resorted to for purposes of nature.

Clothes are also largely washed at a small lake, known as Sariya Tal, on the Kaladhungi road. The stagnant water in this is polluted and offensive. The lower end of the lake is provided with an escape channel and sluice gate. I understand that in former times it was customary to annually empty the lake by allowing the contents to escape down the nala. I would suggest that this practice be continued, and that advantage be taken of the Tal being dry to clean the same by scraping off and removing the superficial soil from the bed and banks. The wall on one side of the escape channel should be repaired, and the bottom levelled.

There is a sarai here which is largely frequented. A sweeper is appointed, but there is no latrine. One should be erected, as otherwise the hill-side is polluted and the drainage from this flows into the Tal.

Overcrowding no doubt exists in the bazárs, and the matter is about to be dealt with by legislation.

In the foregoing report (which embodies the observations made during the last two months) I have endeavoured to point out the directions in which sanitary improvement in Naini Tal can be effected. The question is very far from being neglected, and suggestions which I have from time to time made to the district officials have always received attention.

No. 413 of 1896.

FROM

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT VACCINATION,
NAINI TAL.

TO

THE SECRETARY,
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
Naini Tal,

Dated Naini Tal, the 26th May 1896.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report on Vaccination in the Naini Tal Municipality for the season ending 15th April 1896.

The total number of cases vaccinated is 788, out of which 305 were of primary vaccination. In the Naini Tal Municipality 122 cases were also vaccinated by calf lymph. The Registers I and II are properly kept by the Vaccinators. The supply of lymph was sufficient, and judging by the cases seen the quality was on the whole good. The vaccination was done from arm to arm and no depot for calf lymph was maintained.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. A. FARMER,

For District Superintendent Vaccination.

FORM A.

MUNICIPALITY OF NAINI TAL POPULATION 12,408.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Municipal Funds for the year 1895-96.

Receipts.	Actual income of previous year.	Year under report.		Expenditure.	Actual expenditure of previous year.	Year under report.		Percentage of actual expenditure of each major head on total expenditure.
		Estimated income	Actual income.			Estimated expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	
I	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
I.—Octroi ...								
Class I.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals.				1. Octroi tax ...				
II.—Animals for slaughter.	4,769 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,917 0 0	2. Tax on houses, buildings and lands ...	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	
III.—Fuel, lighting and washing.				3. Tax on professions and trades ...				
IV.—Building materials.				4. Tax on carriages and horses ...				
V.—Drugs, guns, and spices.				5. Tolls on carts and carriages &c., ...	5 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	
VI.—Tobacco				6. Special taxes ...	588 0 0	634 0 0	572 0 0	
VII.—Cloth				7. Rents ...				
VIII.—Metals				8. Uniform for Ranger and Patrols ...		40 0 0	74 1 3	
Total of I	4,769 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,917 0 0	Total of I ...	71 11 0	926 0 0	895 1 3	88
II.—Tax on Houses, Buildings and Lands.	15,228 1 3	14,250 0 0	17,488 2 6	a. Office	2,816 4 3	2,784 0 0	2,751 11 11	
III.—Tax on Profession and trade	4,541 7 0	4,600 0 0	4,581 8 0	b. Contingencies	802 10 8	800 0 0	853 4 0	
IV.—Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	20,957 8 3	13,250 0 0	22,069 10 6	Total of II	3,618 14 11	3,584 0 0	3,604 15 11	355
				1. Supervision and fixed Establishments	3,015 1 0	3,020 0 0	3,059 7 7	
				2. Original Works	14,319 4 6	13,504 0 0	16,049 2 11	
				3. Water Works Capital Account	27,200 1 4			
				4. Water Works Establishment	10,699 15 3	7,600 0 0	17,516 7 7	
				5. Repairs	9,397 15 11	8,000 0 0	12,247 2 11	
Total of IV	1,202 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,512 0 0	Total of III	64,532 6 0	32,124 0 0	48,872 3 0	4302
V.—Tolls on Carts, Carriages, &c.	7,260 0 0	7,000 0 0	10,100 0 0					

VI.—Taxes specially sanctioned by authority of the Governor-General in Council.	1. Conservancy	12,229 10 1	10,090 0 0	12,451 14 10	IV.—Police	...	...	3,477 8 2	3,501 0 0	3,501 6 8	3 44
	2. Stall Tax	5,495 1 9	5,090 0 0	5,381 14 0	V.—Education	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	14
	3. Site Tax	2,291 12 9	3,000 0 0	3,172 13 11	VI.—Charitable Grant.	1. Dispensary and medical charges.	...	475 0 0	475 0 0	475 0 0	...
VII.—Routes	4. Additional site tax, Rs. 10 or 20 per acre	1,810 2 0	1,700 0 0	1,756 6 0	2. Vaccination	...	...	104 6 0	100 0 0	139 0 0	...
	5. Tax on servants	4,535 0 0	4,600 0 0	4,345 0 0	3. Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of VI	30,439 12 7	30,390 0 0	30,591 0 9	4. Patients diet and pay of Chankidar.	...	...	0 3 0	100 0 0	...	...
VIII.—Gardens	1. Neral lands	...	...	...	Total of VI	...	...	579 14 0	675 0 0	614 0 0	65
	2. Shops and houses	1,247 8 0	1,000 0 0	1,543 1 0	{ (a) Station, (b) Bazar...	...	...	12,501 11 11	11,000 0 0	13,472 4 11	...
	3. Sternis	1,910 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,810 0 0	Total of VII	...	...	5,403 4 6	4,400 0 0	5,163 2 11	...
IX.—Fairs	4. Station quaries	179 11 7	150 0 0	319 2 8	VIII.—Road watering	...	...	257 12 1	100 0 0	5 14 0	...
	5. Fishing license	179 0 0	150 0 0	174 0 0	SIX.—Lighting	...	...	1,419 1 9	1,700 0 0	2,017 1 0	198
	6. Pedlars stalls	521 8 0	537 0 0	499 0 0	X.—Garden...	1. Public gardens	...	330 0 0	250 0 0	216 13 0	...
X.—Fines	7. Leased lands	75 4 0	13 0 0	501 4 0	2. Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of VII	4,113 2 7	3,450 0 0	4,846 7 8	3. Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1. For nuisances	514 6 0	500 0 0	601 9 3	Total of X	...	...	330 0 0	250 0 0	216 13 0	21
XI.—Penals.	2. For evasion of taxes	20 0 0	...	...	1. Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Under Gambling Act	564 5 0	500 0 0	601 9 3	2. Police	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of X	116 13 0	50 0 0	52 0 0	3. Conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Miscellaneous	1. Slaughter house	75 9 0	...	...	4. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Sale proceeds of fire-wood.	...	...	...	Total of XI	...	...	242 8 1	200 0 0	4,546 15 10	...
	3. Fees of bonded warehouses.	...	...	...	1. Refund of excess collection	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	...
XIII.—Miscellaneous	4. Parnos	81 16 6	50 0 0	78 15 0	2. Cattle pound charges	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Government land tax at Rs. 2 per acre.	2,194 7 9	2,000 0 0	2,116 2 8	3. Charges of bonded warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of XII	2,351 2 3	2,050 0 0	2,195 1 8	4. Parnos Chankidars	...	...	34 6 0	40 0 0	33 10 8	...
					5. Statistics and mortuary registration	...	...	...	...	...	...
					6. Other Miscellaneous items	...	...	1,124 12 6	1,000 0 0	1,372 1 9	...
					Total of XII	...	...	1,401 10 7	1,250 0 0	5,952 12 3	585

MUNICIPALITY OF NAINI TAL (POPULATION 12,408.)

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Municipal Funds for the year 1893-96.

(26)

C. H. ROBERTS,

President,

I CERTIFY that the closing balance on the 31st March 1896 of the Naini Tal Municipality was Rs. 6,669-11-7 (six thousand six hundred and sixty nine, annas eleven and pies seven only.)

H. SHAW,
Treasury Officer.

Naini Tal Treasury :
Dated 3rd July 1896.

N.B.—Cheque No. 380 for Rs. 186-13-9 was not cashed during March 1896.

Balance as per Treasury Certificate	...	Rs.	6,669	11	7
Loan to Assembly Rooms	...	"	903	0	11
Total	...	"	7,572	12	6

MUNICIPALITY OF NAINI TAL.

FORM B.

Statement of expenditure from Municipal Funds on Original Works during the year 1905-06.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Nature of Work.	Total estimated cost.	Amount expended in previous year.	Amount allotted for the year of report.	Amount expended during the year of report.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Regrading the Flat and new cart road above Mali Tal.	16,567	61 11 7	5,757	9,671 0 8	
2	Restoring communication over the East Lag-gan landslip.	7,747	...	7,747	2,534 4 2	
3	New Poultry shed Upper Bazar	...	...	...	1,932 9 6	
4	Patent Latrine for Cooly Lines...	...	...	...	599 9 10	
5	Revetment Wall at Edwinstowe done in previous year but not paid for.	...	...	...	79 11 6	
6	Endcliffe drain	...	...	...	66 8 0	
7	Improving and roofing over Ravenswood Well	...	...	...	169 0 3	
8	Revetting road below Virginia Cottage	...	...	...	267 10 6	
9	Planting trees on road side	...	...	...	12 6 6	
10	Purchase of black sheet iron gutters	...	...	...	408 10 0	
11	Malis and sweeper Hut at Bunsil	...	...	...	307 12 0	
	Total	24,314	61 11 7	13,504	16,049 2 11	

C. H. ROBERTS,

President.

FORM D.

Statement showing the collections on account of house tax during 1895-96.

Number of houses in the town.	Number of houses assessed.	Demand on account of previous year.	Collection on account of		Demand on account of present year.		Amount Collected.	Balance remaining due on account of demand under columns 3 and 5.				Total collections of 1895-96 (columns 4 and 5).	Incidence for assessed house.				
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
II.—Rental tax—																	
Station	240	2,243 12 7	2,199 0 7	7,158 14 15	15,289 1 11	50 10 0	553 14 0	17,433 2 6	405 0 0	4 0 0	68 14 3						
Bazar	171	97 10 0	69 0 6	4,431 2 9	4,492 7 6	8 10 0	133 11 3	4,551 8 0	169 6 6	1 14 0	2 11 3						
VI.—2 Site tax																	
Station		327 1 1	297 8 11	3,020 14 0	2,875 5 0	29 8 2	145 9 0	3,172 13 11	...	...	...			
Bazar		72 8 3	68 14 0	1,715 0 9	1,687 8 0	3 5 9	27 8 9	1,736 6 0	...	...	...			
VII.—3 Additional site tax station.		319 0 0	390 0 0	4,130 0 0	3,956 0 0	...	225 0 0	4,345 0 0	...	...	...			
XII.—4 Government land tax		1 21 8	183 6 1	2,014 13 8	1,917 13 7	19 10 8	97 1 1	2,116 2 8	...	...	...			
Total		3,354 10 0	3,242 14 1	31,405 15 1	30,317 3 0	*111 12 8	1,189 12 1	33,460 1 1	...	...	...			

* Note of outstanding from previous year.

Column (8) Owing to rental taxes being remitted on Petafields on account of the house being not occupied during 2nd half of 1894-95

The amount outstanding from previous year against bazar viz. Rs. 8-10-0 and Rs. 3-5-9 having been recovered during 1896-97

Amount still outstanding against the name of Mr. Harvey Es. 29-8-2 and 19-10-9

Total

C. H. ROBERTS,
President.

FORM F.

Statement showing the Income of the Naini Tal Municipality during the year ending 31st March, 1900.

Municipal Rates and Taxes.												
Octroi (a)												
1	2	3	4	[a]	[b]	[c]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	[h]	[i]
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Class I. [Articles of food or drink for men or animals].	Class II. [Animals for slaughter].	Class III. [Fuel, lighting and washing].	Class IV. [Building materials].	Class V. [Drugs, gums and spices].	Class VI. [Tobacco].	Class VII. [Cloth].	Class VIII. [Metals].	Total.
Naini Tal	...	Naini Tal	16,724 12 11	...	5917 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5917 0 0

Municipal Rates and Taxes—(concluded).										Realizations under special Acts.								
Tax on houses and lands (a).	Tax on animals and vehicles (b).	Tax on professions and trades (c).	Tolls on roads and ferries (d).	Wastewater (e).	Lighting rate (f).	Conservancy (including scavenging and littering rates) (g).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e. g., servant's tax, pigmum tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary).				Total.	From Pounds. (4).	From Hackney-carriages. (5).	From Licences for the sale of spirits and drugs (c).	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Total.
							(1) Stall tax.	(j) Site tax.	(k) Additional rate tax.	(l) Servant tax.					(d)	(e)	(f)	
1155 13 2	1512 0 0	...	10100 0 0	...	...	17843 12 10	57 8 0	4939 3 11	4315 0 0	3385 8 0	60389 13 11	52 0 0	...	...	...	...	53 0 0

* Note.—Judicial fines under special Acts should be credited under "Fines."

FORM F.

Statement showing the Income of the Naini Tal Municipality during the year ending 31st March, 189 (continued.)

8										9		
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).										Miscellaneous.		
From Government.			From Local Funds.			From other sources.			Total.	Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals [a].	Other items [b].	Total.
For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.	For General purposes.	For Educational purposes.	For Medical purposes.				
11,450 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11,450 0 0	1566 11 11	653 14 6	2220 10 5

FORM F.

Statement showing the Income of the Naini Tal Municipality during the year ending 31st March, 189 — (continued.)

10										11	12	13	14	Remarks.
Extraordinary and Debt.										Total income of year excluding opening balance.	Total income of year including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group B) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column (11) per head of population.	
Loans (b).		Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans (c).		Advances (d).		Deposits (e).		Total.						
From Government.	Raised in the market from private individuals.			Permanent.	Other.									
Sale proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank (a).				150 0 0	75 0 0	239 15 6	487 15 6			92,530 14 9	1,03,235 11 8	5	7.46 0 0	

C. H. ROBERTS,
President.

FORM G.

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Naini Tal Municipality during the year ending 31st March, 1896.

1	2	3	General administration and collection charge.						Public safety.				5	
Name of district	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration (a) Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment &c.) (a)	Collection of taxes including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.) (b)	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries (c)	Survey of land (d)	Refund (e)	Pensions and gratuities (f)	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire engines, buckets, repairs &c.) (a)	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs &c.) (b)	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c. repairs to outposts, &c.) (c)	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes (d)	Total.
Naini Tal		Naini Tal	3694 15 11	898 1 3	..	436 15 0	4396 15 10	100 0 0	9437 0 0	..	2017 1 0	3540 15 11	..	5558 0 11

FORM G.

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Naini Tal Municipality during the year ending 31st March 1896--continued.

6

Public health and convenience.

Water-supply.		Drainage.		Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) (a).	Hospitals and dis- pensaries (d).	Vaccina- tion (c).	Markets and slaughter- houses (f).	Fonds (g).	Deak bungalows and sarais (h).	Arboricul- ture, pub- lic gardens and expe- riental cultiva- tion (i).	Registra- tion of births and deaths (j).	Public Works (k) (1).			Total.
Capital outlay (e) (1).	Establishment, repairs, &c. [a] [2].	Capital outlay (b) (1).	Establish- ment, repairs, &c. (b) (2).	(3).	(4).	(5).	(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).	Buildings (3).	Roads.	Stores (4).	
1765 7 10		1206 19 3	19487 12 8	501 9	6139 0 0	15 7 0	67 6 8	266 13 0	2699 7 7	2197 14 6	1429 6 9	68208 9 3			

- (1) It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establish-
ment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under these heads.
(2) If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown
under those heads, and not under this head.
(3) Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special works e. g. for water-works, should be charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as
property cannot be shown under any of the other heads.
(4) Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, e. g. for schools under Public Instruction, &c; contributions, not made for any particular
purpose or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided, should be charged under this head.

FORM G.

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Naini Tal Municipality during the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

7			8		9					
Public Instruction.			Contributions (4).	Miscellaneous.						
Schools and Colleges (a).	Contributions (b).	Libraries, Museums, &c. (c).	Total.	Interest on Loans (a).		Discount (b).	Actual cost of works done for private individuals (c).	Other items (to be specified in details in as many columns as may be necessary) (d).		Total.
				Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.			Time gain charges.	Provident fund	Other items.
150 0 0	231 0 0	"	441 0 0	"	10563 13 1	"	"	333 3 3	227 6 6	404 10 0
										11,928 15 10

FORM G.

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Naini Tal Municipality during the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

10										11	12	Remarks.
Extraordinary and Debt.										Closing balance.	Grand Total.	
Investments (a).		Advances (d).		Repayment of Loans (c).	Payments to Sinking Fund (b).	Deposits (e)		Total.		Memorandum of Liabilities and Claims.	275,808 5 0	275,808 5 0
In securities other than for sinking funds.		Permanent.	Other.									
...	...	150 0 0	903 0 11	...	5140 2 11	...	...	6199 3 10	6492 13 10	Balance of Loans	...	...
...	...			...						Less balance of sinking Funds	5143 2 11	5143 2 11
...	...			...						Net balance of Loans	275,822 2 1	275,822 2 1
...	...			...						Deposits	...	...
...	...			...						Total	270,223 2 1	270,223 2 1
...	...			...						Claims—	...	...
...	...			...						Taxes recoverable	...	...
...	...			...						Net amount of Debt	208,971 3 4	208,971 3 4

*Rental and site tax.

Bazar	For 1894-95.	11 15 9	...	Ram Datt Chaudry
Station	...	49 3 11	...	Mr. Harney
Station	For 1895-96.	1023 3 1		
Bazar	...	166 4 0		
Total		1250 14 9		

C. H. ROBERTS
President.

APPENDIX A--D.

Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Date of establishment.	Population within municipal limits.	Number of persons registered as qualified to vote.	Number on register for wards in which a poll took place.	Number of persons who actually voted.	Elected during the year.	Number of elected members.				Number of appointed members.					Total number of members.	Number of meetings of Board during the year.	Average attendance of members of meetings.	Remarks.	
								Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.	Total.	Maximum number appointable.	Appointed during the year.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.					Total.
	Naini Tal	3rd October 1850.	12,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	2	1	9	12	12	28	4	General ... 18 Special ... 10 — 28

C. H. ROBERTS,

President.

APPENDIX C.—Memorandum of Liabilities and Claims, 21st March, 1886.

(42)

NAINI TAL MUNICIPALITY.

APPENDIX H.—Grants made during 1895-96 from Provincial or Local Funds.

Amount.	Purpose for which the grant was given and date of order.
Rs. a. p.	
450 0 0	Maintenance of Intra Municipal portion of B. and N. Cart road, vide G. O. No. ²⁸³⁴ XI.474,79 dated 20th September 1893.
31000 0 0	In full payment of grant made by Government of Rs. 15,000 for miscellaneous public improvements, vide G. O. No. 1931 W. A. dated 22nd March, 1895.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the mode of Conservancy in the Naini Tal Municipality during the year 1895-96.

Name of Municipality.	Mode of Conservancy.	Strength of scavenging establishment in men, cattle and plant.	Cost.
Naini Tal.	<p>The Settlement is sub-divided into four circles. An European Sanitary Superintendent, with four Native Sub-Inspectors, and an efficient staff of sweepers, has control of the entire Conservancy arrangements. The Bazzars are worked under the same supervision, but by a separate staff of sweepers. These men clean the Bazzars, and remove the filth to the pail depots on the main sewer line.</p> <p>The roads and drains are cleaned by a staff of road sweepers.</p> <p>The Conservancy of houses outside the Bazzars is carried out by sweeper Contractors, who make their own arrangements for the removal of night soil, and for keeping the latrines belonging to private houses clean, under the supervision of the Sanitary Superintendent, and Sub-Inspectors of circles. All night soil from public and private latrines is removed in air-tight pails. That from Bazzars, and houses within a prescribed area is taken to pail-depots, and pits specially dug for the water-shed of the ... are trenced on the several estates, as it is not possible to carry them away, in the same way, and to the same places as is done with the solids.</p> <p>The refuse of Upper Bazar is carted down the Cart road, for over a mile, and thrown down a ravine, at a cost of about Rs 60 per month. The dry litter is burnt in a kiln. The refuse from the Lower Bazar is thrown over the cliff face, into the bed of the Balla Ravine. The refuse and litter on private estates, except the Hotels, and a few houses and shops on the Mall, are trenced or burnt. Those from the latter are carted to the same place as the Upper Bazar rubbish, and treated in a similar manner.</p>	<p>4 Native Sub-Inspectors, 1 Bazar Jamadar. 4 Sweeper Jamadars, 9 Contractors, 161 Special sweepers.</p>	<p>Rs. a. p. 18,635 7 10</p>

C. H. ROBERTS,

President.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the expenditure from Municipal funds on schools managed or aided by the Municipality during 1895-96.

Class of School.	Schools managed by Municipality.						Schools aided by Municipality.						Total expenditure from municipal funds.	Other Schools.			
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from municipal funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from municipal funds.			Number.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.			1895-96.	1896-97.	
<i>Secondary education.</i>																	
For Boys	1	...	123	...	...	...	Rs. 150	...	...	...	...
High Schools, English
English Middle A. M. B. M. School
" " Vernacular
For Girls
High Schools, English
Middle " "
" " " Vernacular
Total Secondary Schools
<i>Primary education.</i>																	
For Boys
Upper Primary Schools
Lower " "
For Girls
Upper Primary Schools
Lower " "
Total Primary Schools
<i>Special instruction.</i>																	
Technical training class
Technical Schools
Other special Schools
Total, special Schools
Inspection
Buildings and furniture
Miscellaneous
Total, Municipal Expenditure	1	...	123	...	160	...	150	...	...	...	...

J. L. HUMPHERY,
Manager,
Mission School, Naini Tal.

NAINI TAL MUNICIPALITY.

APPENDIX I.—Loans made by Government, accounted up to 31st March 1896.

Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest per cent.	Date of order authorizing loan.	Balance at close of previous year.	Amount advanced during year of report.	Total.	Amount repaid during year of report.	Balance of loan at close of year.	Amount of interest paid.	Amount of interest unpaid.	Remarks (including period of loan).
Rs. 2,75,368 5 0	5	11	2,75,368 5 0	NH	2,75,368 5 0	5143 2 11	2,70,323 2 1	10,983 13 1	NH	30 years.

O. H. ROBERTS,
Auditor.

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the taxes in force in the Naini Tal Municipality, and the rate at which each tax is levied.

Name of Municipality Naini Tal.	Mode of assessment in vogue.	Rate at which the taxes are levied.
Government land tax ... Taxes on rentals ... Site tax ... Additional site tax ..	Notices are issued under the Bye-law and bill sent out. Landlords pay the amounts due at the municipal office.	Rs. 2 per acre. Rs. 7½ per cont. Rs. 3 per acre. Rs. 10 or 20 per site.
Site tax (bazar) ...	Assessment made by the Secretary who personally enquires the rent paid by tenants.	Anna 1 per square yard on all lands within the bazar.
Bungalow Conservancy tax.	A schedule of rates was drawn-up by a Sub-Committee and the tax collected by tax collector.	From Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 according to class of house.
Capitation tax ...	Ditto ditto ...	Annas 3 per mensem on all regular inhabitants in the bazars. Annas 8 per mensem for private latrines.
Slaughter tax ...	Leased ...	Sheep 1 annas per head, goat 3 annas per head, gami, bullocks, &c. Rs. 1 per head.
Stall tax ...	Collected by tax collector.	Annas 8 per mensem on every cow stalled in bazars, Rs. 2 per mensem on horse, pony or mule.
Toll tax ...	Leased ...	This tax is leased to a contractor who levies tax according to Schedule.
Tax on quarries ...	A return is sent in by persons obtaining materials which is tested and bills issued.	7½ per cent. on value of stones quarried.
Dog tax ... Horse tax ... Servants tax ...	Notices are issued to be filled up by owners and on their return bills are issued and the amounts collected by tax collector.	Rs. 1 per dog per annum. Rs. 2 per horse or cow per annum. Rs. 1 per servant per annum.

C. H. ROBERTS,

President.

SANITARY REPORT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NAINI TAL FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1895-96.

	Answers.
1. State the total annual municipal income, excluding opening balance, and expenditure for sanitary purposes during the year.	1 Rupees 92,530-14-9 Conservancy 18,364 6 10 Dispensary 475 0 0 Vaccination 139 0 0 Purchase of phenyle and disinfecting powder 271 1 0 Remodelling bazar drains 1,206 10 3 Repairing slaughter house and Meat Market 15 7 0 Do. Latrines 63 13 0 Clearing lake water and spring 3 0 0 Road watering 5 14 0 New latrine for coolie lines 599 9 10 <hr/> 21,143 13 11
1 A. State:—	(1) 294 8 6 (2) 19,487 13 8
(1) The receipts from Conservancy (Form F, col. 7 (c)).	
(2) The expenditure on conservancy (Form G, col. 6 (c)).	
2 State briefly the sanitary works executed and in progress during the year as regards:—	2.
(a) Drainage.	(a) No new drainage works were undertaken during the year under report.
(b) Water supply.	(b) The water supply is obtained from the springs behind Upper Bazar. One pipe carries the water by gravitation from springs along upper mall supplying hydrants on road side and in lower bazar. The extension pipes (supplied by pumping) take the water to tanks on north and south side of lake to 180 and 350 feet respectively from which the houses are supplied. Many houses still draw much of their supply from the lake.
(c) Improvements of site.	(c) Nil.
Note.—The entry against (b) should always describe the existing sources of water supply.	

	Answers.
(d) Conservancy,	(d) Mr. Hughes scheme is in operation and works very well.
(c) Other sanitary improvements.	(c) Stalls for cows have been established in both bazars and are fully utilized. The poultry shed formerly established in Lower Bazar has been dismantled. A large and efficient house has been erected in Upper Bazar, consisting of two stories, the lower being used for large poultry and the upper for smaller birds. The compartments are divided by iron gratings, and are well ventilated. The floors are covered with asphaltic and are flushed out regularly.
3. How is the refuse disposed of? What arrangements are made for conservancy?	3. The refuse from Upper Bazar is collected at Municipal garden, the dry portion is burned daily in a furnace, and that which wont burn is carted beyond the station and shot down the hill side, in a wooden shoot into a ravine. The refuse from the Lower Bazar is thrown over the face of the cliff, into the Ballia Ravine. From some of the Hotels and houses on the mall the refuse is carted outside the station and disposed of as described under Upper Bazar.
State the number of public latrines in working order.	These are nine in number.
4. Report briefly on the state of drainage	4
(a) Of streets	(a) Storm water from roofs and streets is carried off by masonry drains and channels on each side the Bazar streets and conducted into the main drains. All the drains are flushed twice daily, disinfectants being freely used during the hot weather.
(b) Of houses	(b) Sullage and other water from houses in Upper Bazar is removed in buckets by the sweeper staff and trenched in Municipal gardens. In the Lower Bazar the street drains carry off and discharge into the Ballia Ravine all sullage water. Sullage water from Bungalows is trenched in the grounds belonging to the houses, respectively. The station roads are mostly all drained by masonry drains on the side of road, and these are led into ravines, most of which have been lined with masonry. The lake received nearly all the surface drainage of the hill sides direct and indirect.

Answers.

5. Give a brief report of the general health of the people and the sanitary condition of the town.

5. The general health of the people was good. The sanitary conditions of the town were excellent.

6. Give particulars of any outbreak of epidemic disease during the year, with date of commencement and termination, and measures adopted to control the epidemic.

6. During the year under report there was no outbreak of any epidemic disease.

O. H. ROBERTS,

President.

W. H. CADGE, M.D. SURGN. COLONEL,

Civil Surgeon.

A.

Return of Vital Statistics in the Naini Tal Municipality for the year 1895-96.

Popu- lation.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Male,	Female.	Total.	Ratio of 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio of 1,000 of population.
12,408	105	94	199	16.12	201	90	291	24.19

F. E. DOWN
*for Dist. Suptd. Police.*C. H. ROBERTS
President.

Statement showing nature of offence and amount of fines imposed during 1895-96.

Names.		Amount of fines Rs. 601 9 3		Remarks.				Amount.
Number of persons convicted 293				Maximum fine	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
				Minimum				
47	Persons for committing nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
53	Drunkenness	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 4 0
28	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 0 0
33	Cutting wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 8 0
64	Cutting grass and grazing cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	*123 0 0
19	Disobeying orders of the committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	*75 7 0
13	Rioting in public thoroughfares	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 8 0
4	Selling bad meat &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11 0
4	Cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0
7	Furious riding	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0 0
14	Digging earth from forbidden places	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8 3
	Keeping poultry in dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8 0
Total				...	...	...	...	...

*Out of these amounts Rs. 16 was refunded to the accused by order of Civil Court.

C. H. ROBERTS.
President.

No. ⁶³⁸⁰_{XVIII-7} OF 1895-96

FROM

COLONEL E. E. GRIGG, OFFG. COMMISSIONER,

Kumaon Division, Naini Tal.

TO

THE PRESIDENT,

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,

Naini Tal.

Dated Naini Tal, the 18th July 1896.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Expenditure Report of the Naini Tal Municipality for the year ending 31st March, 1896.

Receipts.

2. Under head I "Octroi," sub head II, the actual income was Rs. 5,917, against an estimate of Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 4,709, the actuals of the previous year. This increase of Rs. 1,208 over the previous year, is attributable to Rs. 887, the outstandings of the previous year, having been realized.

II. Taxes on houses, buildings and land.

3. The increase of Rs. 1,102-2-3 under this head, is due to the outstandings of the previous year having been recovered. During the year under report, there is a balance of Rs. 694-9-3, which is in course of realization.

IV. Taxes on horses, dogs &c.

4. The increase of Rs. 310 under this head, over the previous year, is due to closer inspection.

Now that Government orders, regarding stray dogs, have been passed, the pounds provided for the purpose should show a good income in the future.

It is noticed that a number of pariah dogs knock about the Settlement. These should be destroyed, unless they are owned by people and have collars on.

V. Tolls on carts &c.

5. The toll tax fetched Rs. 100 more than in the previous year, the whole of which, together with the out-standing balance Rs. 1,400, of the previous year, was realized.

VI. Special Taxes.

6. The total actual income was Rs. 151-4-2 more than in the previous year.

There was an increase under—Conservancy (a), Station.

Stoll tax

Tax on servants

and a corresponding decrease under Conservancy (b),

Site tax (a),

Additional site tax (b),

The reasons for this increase and decrease have been explained, and call for no special remark.

Head VII Rents.

7. The total income under this head is again considerable, viz. Rs. 4,846-7-8, against Rs. 4113-2 7 in 1894-95, and a budget-estimate of Rs. 3450.

The increase is under

(2) shops and houses.

(3) station quarries.

(7) leased land.

The other three sub-heads show a corresponding decrease, while under (i) "nazul lands," no income is shown, and this was commented on by me in the last year's report. The several items have been explained, and call for no special remark.

VIII. Gardens.

8. Unlike the preceding year there is a considerable increase, viz. Rs. 212-14-6, as compared with Rs. 59-5-9 in 1894-95, which is due to the cultivation of the Runsi Sewage Filter beds. The Sanitary Commissioner suggests planting plaintains at Runsi, and as there is a ready sale for this fruit the experiment should be tried.

9. Since the Municipal garden has been worked at a loss, the Committee did right in leasing it out.

X. Fines.

10. Show a trifling increase of Rs. 37-3-3 compared with the figures of the previous year.

In that year there were Rs. 20 realized under the Gambling Act. Nothing was budgeted for, and nothing realized. Naini Tal is notorious for its gambling hells, and notwithstanding the loud complaints on the subject, and the fact that gambling is extensively practised, nothing would appear to have been done to put it down.

11. I find that equestrians still continue the dangerous amusement of furious riding along the Mall, notwithstanding that some have been fined. The Deputy Commissioner should issue strict orders to the Police to run in all who disobey the orders.

12. Fines might also be inflicted on those who keep their horses, dandies, and vehicles on the Mall, near the boat shed. Proper places have been selected for [these, and the Police should be instructed to see that the orders are obeyed. It would seem desirable to put up notices indicating these stands.

XI. Pounds.

13. Here the income fell considerably, viz. from Rs. 116-13-0 in 1894-95 to Rs. 52 in the year under report. This is said to be probably due to fencing the dangerous slopes of Sherkadanda ridge, and placing extra patrols to proceed against offenders. But I very much doubt whether these patrols do their work properly.

XIII Extraordinary.

14. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 14,433-2-5, compared with Rs. 38,795-15-2 in 1894-95; the decrease is due to the disappearance of Rs. 20,000, on account of loans, which appeared in the accounts of the previous year. The details of the several sub-heads have been furnished, and it is needless for me to make any remarks.

Expenditure.

15. The variations under heads I and II have been explained, and call for no remarks.

III. Public Works.

16. The expenditure under this head during the year was less than the previous year by Rs. 15,960-1-0, and exceeded the estimate by Rs. 16,748-5-0, due

- (1) to Original Works, a detail of which is given.
- (2) to Water Works Establishment.
- (3) to Repairs.

The reasons for these increases are fully set forth, and call for no remarks.

17. I am glad to find that extensive improvements to roads in the Settlement have been carried out, and that most of the roads now have been fenced with wire.

The protective measures carried out on the Sherkadanda hill have been completed since the close of the year and should therefore [be more properly commented on in the present year's review. Still, I think it incumbent on me to say that they have so far proved effective, and now that the wishes of the Committee have been given effect to, they promise to remove all ground for alarm in connection with the safety of the said hill. There have been one or two slight slips since the rains set in, but these have been properly attended to, and I am justified in saying that the roads throughout the Settlement have never been in better order.

18. Charges increased from Rs. 17,906-10-5 to Rs. 18,635-5-10, and

against an estimate of Rs. 15,400. The several items which make up this increase have been given, and it is useless my commenting on them.

VIII. Road Watering.

19. The expenditure was Rs. 5-14-0 compared with Rs. 257-12-1 in 1894-95. The reason assigned is that the roads did not require much watering. Even when watered it was imperfectly done, so that it would be as well if they were not watered at all.

IX. Lighting.

20. The expenditure was Rs. 2017-1-0 against Rs. 1419-1-9 in 1894-95, and a budget provision of Rs. 1,700. This increase is due to three extra lamps having been put up, and to the enhanced price of oil.

X. Gardens.

21. The expenditure was less by Rs. 113-3-0, as compared with the previous year, on account of the new idea of leasing out the garden instead of cultivating it.

XI. Miscellaneous.

22. Here the charges of the year exceeded the figures of the previous year, also the budget. The details have been given, and show that the excess was under the sub-heads "Refunds and other Miscellaneous items."

23. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 6482-13-10 to the credit of the Municipality, but the Treasury Officer certifies to a balance of Rs. 6,669-11-7. The cause of this difference is due to a cheque for Rs. 186-13-9 not having been cashed in March and before the close of the year.

24. No mention is made in the Report of the Assembly Rooms' accounts, but in G. O. ⁸⁹ XI 474-79 dated the 10th January 1895 Government directed that the details of the balance should be given.

It is however stated that, owing to heavy expenditure having been incurred on repairs to the building, furniture, and fittings of the Assembly Rooms during the year, and also to the redemption of debentures amounting to Rs. 1,000, the funds available were insufficient for the demands, and Rs. 903-0-11 had to be advanced from Municipal Funds.

Vaccination.

25. The figures for the two years are given below:—

	No. vaccinated.	Primary.	Re-vaccinations
		Total.	successful.
1894-95 ...	609	602	44
1895-96 ...	732	299	207

No mention is made by the President of the working of the Act.

Vital Statistics.

26. The following show the result :—

			Births.	Deaths.
1894-95	...	...	159	210
1895-96	...	...	199	291

Here, also, the President has failed to make any remarks.

27. The Sanitary Report, which is signed by the Civil Surgeon, shows that the general health of the people was good, and it is stated there was no outbreak of any epidemic disease, which is highly satisfactory. But, I believe I am correct in saying that there was a good deal of influenza early this year, and that small-pox was very prevalent, but this latter disease did not assume any serious aspect till after the year had closed. I merely allude to the fact, in as much as no proper precautions were taken to prevent people, suffering from the disease, entering the Settlement. It is not stated that any member of the Committee tested the Vital Statistics.

General Remarks.

28. It seems imperatively necessary that some early steps should be taken to renew the pumping engines. For several years they have been condemned as being unequal to the strain thrown on them. People below the Cheena hill had, during the year, to send for their water from the bazar, and I believe this was the case with the dwellers to the west of Sukha Tal. But the residents on the Ayarpatta and lower portions of Sherkadanda hills are fairly well served in the matter of water. It is those who dwell at higher levels who, in a dry season, experience great difficulty in procuring drinking water, partly owing to the neglect to keep the springs in proper order, and partly, I think, to not utilizing existing springs. Lately, an excellent spring has been discovered high up the lower slopes of Cheena: and, I believe, if the hill sides were properly explored, we should find water behind Lariya Kanta, and elsewhere, at altitudes sufficiently high to admit of it being conducted in pipes to the Settlement, to meet the requirements of those who are not fortunate enough to be served by the pumping engines. In time of drought, too, it is essentially necessary that men be put on to prevent water being drawn during the night for gardens. At Cheena Khan "diggi" the water was, I am informed, taken for this purpose; the consequence being, instead of the tank being replenished during the night it was found empty in the morning; and for the dribble obtainable crowds were to be seen waiting, patiently, till their turn came.

Your attention was drawn to this, as also to other matters, both this and last year, and require the closest supervision on the part of the Committee.

29. Lodging houses have formed the subject of special correspondence, and if the elaborate rules are worked properly there should be no overcrowding.

30. I am glad to find that the Committee has taken steps to properly fence dangerous bits of the roads.

31. There is no allusion to the new Dispensary, but as it was not opened until after the year's close, this was perhaps not considered necessary. It was however, I believe, occupied early in the year, and should prove a great boon to the people. I trust the Committee may see its way to give a fairly decent subscription towards the support of this institution, which owes its existence, almost entirely, to private liberality, and I would suggest to the members of the Committee that they should interest themselves in obtaining subscriptions for its up-keep.

32. Except from a distance, I have not had an opportunity of inspecting the new Sewerage Works at Runsi. The Sanitary Commissioner it seems is satisfied with their working.

33. Your passing allusion, in the 27th paragraph of the report, to this Officer's exhaustive report, and his excellent suggestions, hardly meets the case. It would have been more satisfactory had you stated, categorically, in what particular instances those suggestions had been given effect to; and I must request you to submit a further detailed report on his criticisms and suggestions, *e. g.* there is no doubt that the existing latrine system is extremely faulty, and calls for extensive reform. Private latrines are often most offensive. I would, in particular, instance that of the Metropole Hotel. But this latrine question is one which should receive the earliest possible attention from the Committee.

34. The overcrowding in private compounds has also been the subject of separate correspondence, and it is to be hoped that the proposed rules may prevent any danger on this score.

35. As regards lighting, I do not think the Committee have yet met the requirements of the Settlement by the expenditure of some Rs. 300 over the estimate. There is, no doubt, some improvement in this respect, but much more is needed before the Settlement can be said to be properly lighted. The main streets and thoroughfares are provided with sufficient light, but I think there might be a few more lamps distributed, here and there, in the most dangerous parts of the hill-side roads.

It has, I believe, been proposed that electric lighting should be introduced by using the water running to waste down the Ballia ravine.

The Sanitary Engineer to Government had formulated some such proposal, and I would suggest to the Committee the possibility of seeing whether it is possible to carry it out.

36. I have already commented on the Sherkadauria hill protective measures, which the Government have most generously, at a large expenditure of money, carried out. The charge of this hill, regarding the stability of which, from time to time, doubts have arisen, will shortly be made over to the Committee. And it will be incumbent on the Committee to see that the works are maintained in as good condition as when handed over to them by the Public Works Department. Whatever may have been their condition in April or May, when work was stopped owing to want of funds, there is no doubt that they are

now in first rate order, and with the unremitting attention which they are from day to day receiving at the hands of the Public Works Department Officials, I believe you will find the roads in a better condition than they ever previously were.

The thanks of the Committee are, I think, certainly due to the Executive Engineer, Mr. Wildeblood, and his able Assistant, Mr. Gill, for the work they have done.

37. I am glad to find that the Committee are satisfied with the manner their Secretary, Captain Ryan, has performed his duties. He is an Officer of ripe experience, and since he has taken up the duties of Secretary and Municipal Engineer, there is no question that the roads and other works in his charge have been vastly improved.

38. I believe I am correct in saying that the members of the Committee have, as a body, taken an intelligent interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Settlement, which is conterminous with the Municipality, and it is for this reason perhaps that you have, as President, refrained from the invidious task of particularizing the services rendered by any one member. But I think I am justified in noting the names of two members, Mr. F. E. G. Matthews and Rai Bahadur Krishna Shah, who have especially interested themselves in Municipal matters.

39. I see that the financial condition of the Municipality is engaging your serious attention; every source of taxation has been exhausted. All that remains to be done is to see that the taxes and other dues find their way into the Municipal coffers.

40. You have not, I see, noticed the propriety of using coal in the place of wood for the pumping engines. The late Secretary, Mr. Orchard, did, I believe, promise some figures on the relative cost of coal and wood for fuel, and having regard to the enormous quantity of wood required annually, and the fact that the supply from the Settlement forests is running short, I would suggest the enquiry be pursued.

41. With regard to the planting up of the bare hill sides of Sherka-danda, the experiment should be continued. You are not likely to have a drought for some years to come. Some attempt to establish a nursery in the Municipal gardens might be made. The cost would not be great, and you would then be in a position to judge what trees thrive. Moreover, you would, by this measure, avoid the cost of carriage, which proved so heavy when the Forest Department undertook the work.

In private compounds trees (deodar &c.) have been found to flourish, and there is no reason why the Committee should not be equally successful. This is a work which can only be carried out, with any prospect of success, when properly supervised. In the plains district, road avenues will languish and perish if neglected. They require unceasing attention from the district officer, and this you should, as head of the district, as also President of the Committee, be able and be willing to give. It must be remembered

that the reason for the Lieutenant-Governor calling in the aid of the Forest Department to plant up the Sherkadanda bare slopes, was the apparent hopelessness of expecting the Municipality to interest itself in this matter. Whether the necessity of this work had previously been brought to the Committee's notice I am not in a position to say, but that it had been lost sight of in the past would appear only too probable. I trust you will take advantage of the present rains to experiment in this direction, either by starting a nursery or planting out seedlings of a couple or three years' growth.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. E. GRIGG,
Commissioner.

